



Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 7282 (1975): Chisel, Labyrinth, Straight, Lake's Pattern
[MHD 4: Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery Instruments]

“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanaaranay Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartṛhari—Nītiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”



BLANK PAGE



PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT

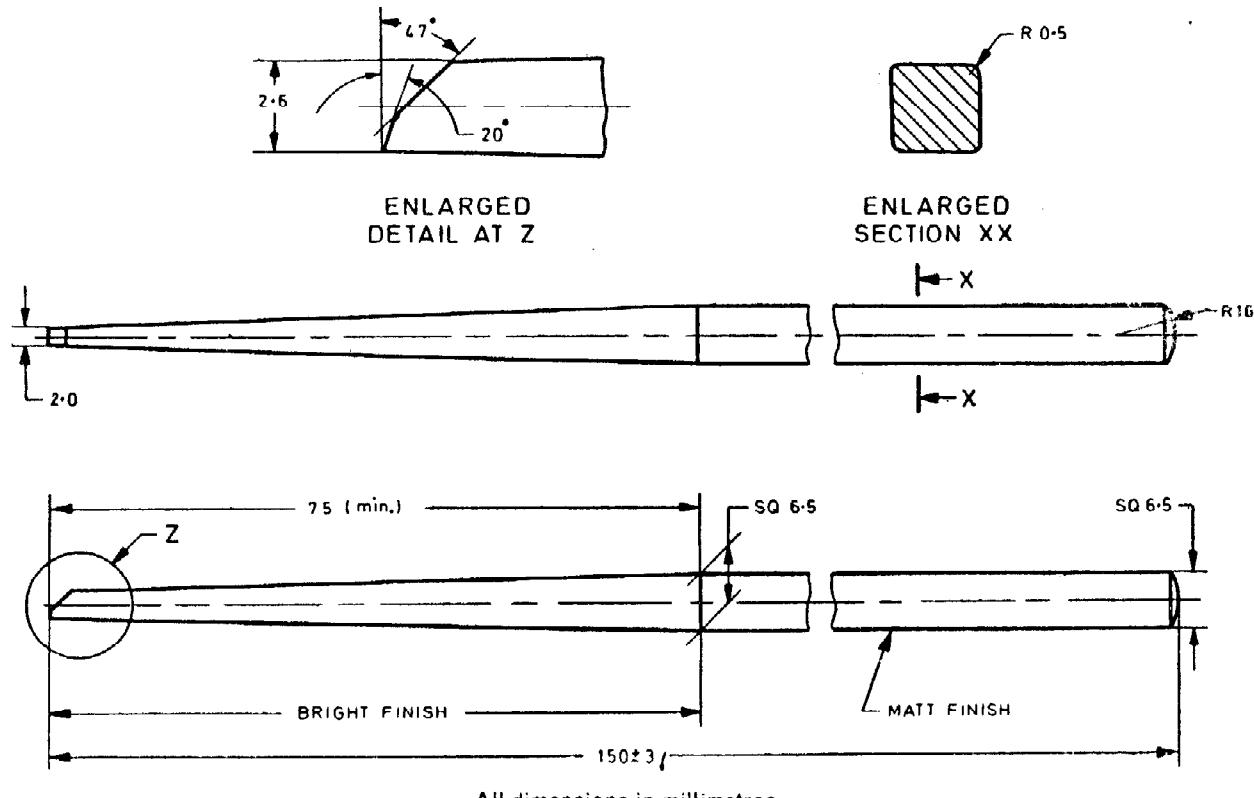
*Indian Standard*

SPECIFICATION FOR CHISEL, LABYRINTH, STRAIGHT, LAKE'S PATTERN

1. Scope — Prescribes dimensional and other requirements for Lake's pattern straight labyrinth chisel used in ENT surgery.

2. Shape and Dimensions — As shown in Fig. 1.

2.1 Deviations of ± 2.5 percent shall be allowed on all dimensions wherever tolerances are not specified.



All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 CHISEL, LABYRINTH, STRAIGHT, LAKE'S PATTERN

3. Material — Stainless steel conforming to Designation 40Cr13 of IS : 6603-1972 ' Specification for stainless steel bars and flats '.

4. Workmanship and Finish

4.1 The cutting edge of the instrument shall be properly sharpened and shall be free from burrs, feathers, nicks and waviness.

4.2 The cutting edge shall be straight and of uniform sharpness.

5. Heat Treatment — The blade and the cutting edge of the chisel shall be uniformly and evenly hardened and tempered to a hardness of 520 to 600 HV.

6. Tests

6.1 Performance Test — The chisel shall be tested by chiselling a fresh long sheep bone with a moderate pressure. The chisel shall do this easily and cleanly. This shall be repeated five times. The edge shall not show any sign of damage.

6.2 Corrosion Resistance — The instrument shall satisfy the boiling and autoclaving test as mentioned in IS : 7531-1975 ' Method for boiling and autoclaving test for corrosion resistance of stainless steel surgical instruments '.

Subject to agreement between the purchaser and the supplier, the instrument may be put to the following test:

Copper Sulphate Test — Scrub the sample with soap and warm water, rinse in hot water and then dip in 95 percent ethyl alcohol. Dry the sample. Immerse in copper sulphate solution at room temperature for 6 minutes and wash off with fresh water or wet cotton wool. Composition of the solution shall be as follows:

Copper sulphate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	4.0 g
Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) (sp gr 1.84)	10.0 g
Distilled water [see IS : 1070-1960 Specification for water, distilled quality (revised)]	90.0 ml

No red stains or spots on the sample shall be allowed but dulling of the polished surface may be permitted.

7. Marking — The chisel shall be marked with the following:

- Manufacturer's name, initials or recognized trade-mark; and
- Words ' stainless steel ' or letters ' SS '.

7.1 ISI Certification Marking — Details available with the Indian Standards Institution.

8. Packing — The cutting edge of the instrument shall be preserved by hot dipping in ' Plastipeel '. Each instrument shall be separately put in a polyethylene bag or wrapped in waxed paper and packed in cartons. The chisels may also be packed as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.